

WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY WATER

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Noma Water Works is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time.

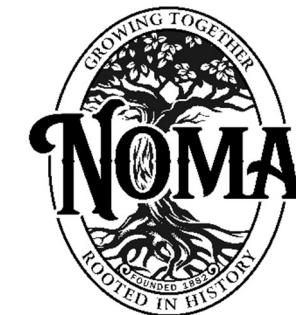
You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Noma Water Works at 850-768-4632 or NomaTownHall@outlook.com. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

We have been working to identify service line materials throughout the water system and prepared an inventory of all service lines in our water system. To access this inventory, contact the Noma Town Clerk at 850-768-4632.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PLAN

In 2024, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed a source water assessment on our system and a search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near our wells. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/>.



Noma Water Works PWS ID #1300498 2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's annual water quality report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water we have delivered to you over the past year.

We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regular town council meetings. They are held on the first Monday of every month at 6:00pm CST at the Noma Town Hall (3467 Skipper Avenue, Noma, FL).

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the Noma Town Clerk at 850-768-4632.

This report is available at the Noma Town Hall and will be mailed to customers upon request.

WHERE NOMA'S WATER COMES FROM

Noma's water source is ground water from one well which draws from the Floridan Aquifer. After the water comes out of the wells, we treat it to protect you against microbial contaminants. Chlorination is the only method of treatment needed for disinfection purposes.

HOW WE ENSURE YOUR DRINKING WATER IS SAFE

The Town of Noma routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31, 2024. Data obtained before January 1, 2024, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

2024 WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS - PWS #1300498

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	Apr-24	N	0.9	ND-0.9	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	Apr-24	N	0.0048	ND-0.0048	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	Apr-24	N	0.12	ND-0.12	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Sodium (ppm)	Apr-24	N	2.5	1.6-2.5	NA	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	Apr-24	N	0.4	ND-0.4	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	Apr-24	N	3.8	ND-3.8	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Nickle (ppb)	Apr-24	N	2.6	ND-2.6	NA	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Toluene (ppm)	Apr & Sept-24	N	0.52	ND-0.52	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm) - Stage 1	Jan-Dec 24	N	0.68	0.55-0.815	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER) *							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Range of Tap Sample Results	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	Jan-Dec 23	N	1.0	N/A	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	Jan-Dec 23	N	0.037	ND-0.044	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

*The above summarizes our most recent lead and copper tap sampling data. If you would like to review the complete lead tap sampling data, contact NomaTownHall@outlook.com.

HOW TO READ THE TABLE

In the table, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) - This highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

AL (Action Level) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MEASUREMENTS & OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

mg/L	Number of milligrams of substance per liter of water
ppm	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter
ppb	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	Not Applicable
ND	Not Detected

For Customers with Special Health Concerns

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4941).